

Hon. W. T. Williams of Brazoria county seconded the nomination of Rev. H. M. Whaling.

There being no further nominations, the Speaker directed the same tellers acting before to take up and count the ballots.

The ballots being taken up and counted, resulted as follows:

Rev. H. M. Whaling received 57 votes.

Rev. J. C. Mitchell received 73 votes.

Rev. W. P. Hill received 6 votes.

Rev. J. C. Mitchell having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Chaplain of the House.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

The oath of office was administered to the Chief Clerk by the Speaker of the House.

The oath of office was administered by the Chief Clerk to the following elected officers:

Stuart Francis, Sergeant-at-Arms.

L. P. Archer, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

O. P. Basford, Reading Clerk.

J. L. Robinson, Journal Clerk.

Ed Graham, Calendar Clerk.

J. T. Robison, Enrolling Clerk.

Laten Stanberry, Engrossing Clerk.

J. K. Lane, Doorkeeper.

M. G. Jackson, Assistant Doorkeeper.

COMMITTEES TO NOTIFY GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint two committees of three members each; one of said committees to notify the Governor and one to notify the Senate that the House is now organized and ready for the transaction of business.

The resolution was read second time and was adopted.

In accordance with the above action, the Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

To notify the Governor: Messrs. Fly, Florer and Peyton.

To notify the Senate: Messrs. Nichols, Williams of Brazoria, and Low of Washington.

TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Spradley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint fifteen temporary stenographers, whose

compensation shall be \$5.00 per day, each stenographer to furnish his or her own machine, and that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to determine the qualifications of such stenographers.

Signed—Spradley, Tillotson, McFarland, Florer.

The resolution was read second time and was adopted.

The Speaker then announced the appointment of the following committee to determine the qualifications of the applicants for appointments as stenographers:

Messrs. Bledsoe, Swope, Bryant and Davis of Grimes.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Canales moved that the House adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. Spradley moved that the House adjourn until 9:30 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion of Mr. Spradley prevailed, and the House, accordingly, at 5:45 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 9:30 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

SECOND DAY.

(Wednesday, January 10, 1917.)

The House met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

(Speaker Fuller in the chair.)

The roll was called, and the following members were present:

Bagby.	Cates.
Baker.	Clark.
Beard of Harris.	Cope.
Beard of Milam.	Cox.
Beasley.	Crudgington.
Beason.	Davis of Dallas.
Bedell.	Davis of Grimes.
Bell.	Davis
Bertram.	of Van Zandt.
Blackburn.	De Bogory.
Blackmon.	Denton.
Bialock.	Dodd.
Bland.	Dudley.
Bledsoe.	Dunnam.
Boner.	Estes.
Brown.	Fairchild.
Bryan.	Fisher.
Bryant.	Fitzpatrick.
Burton of Rusk.	Florer.
Burton of Tarrant.	Fly.
Butler.	Greenwood.
Cadenhead.	Haidusek.
Canales.	Hardey.
Carlock.	Harris.

Hartman.	Roemer.
Hawkins.	Rogers.
Hill.	Russell.
Holland.	Sackett.
Hudspeth.	Sallas.
Johnson.	Sentell.
Jones.	Schlesinger.
Laas.	Schlosshan.
Lacey.	Scholl.
Laney.	Seawright.
Lange.	Sholars.
Lanier.	Smith of Bastrop.
Lee.	Smith of Hopkins.
Lindemann.	Smith of Scurry.
Lowe	Spencer of Nolan.
of McMullen.	Spencer of Wise.
Low	Spradley.
of Washington.	Stewart.
McComb.	Taylor.
McCoy.	Templeton.
McDowra.	Terrell.
McFarland.	Thomas.
McMillin.	Thomason
Martin.	of El Paso.
Meador.	Thomason
Mendell.	of Nacogdoches.
Metcalfe.	Thompson
Miller of Austin.	of Hunt.
Miller of Dallas.	Thompson
Monday.	of Red River.
Moore.	Tillotson.
Morris.	Tilson.
Murrell.	Tinner.
Neeley.	Trayler.
Neill.	Tschoepe.
Nichols.	Upchurch.
Nordhaus.	Valentine.
O'Banion.	Ventch.
O'Brien.	Wahrmund.
Osborne.	Walker.
Parks.	White.
Peddy.	Williams
Peyton.	of Brazoria.
Pillow.	Williams
Poage.	of McLennan.
Pope.	Williford.
Raiden.	Wilson.
Reeves.	Woods.
Richards.	Woodul.
Robertson.	

Absent.

Strayhorn.

Absent—Excused.

Swope.

A quorum was announced present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Mitchell, Chaplain.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Swope and Mr. Davis of Grimes, the committee appointed on yesterday to determine the qualifications of applicants for steno-

graphic positions, were granted leaves of absence for today, on motion of Mr. Templeton.

RELATING TO PAYMENT OF PRISON SYSTEM DEBTS.

Mr. Poage offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been reported by the press of the State, and members of the Legislature have been advised by letter that claims for money based on debt, are held by many persons against the penitentiary system; and

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the Thirty-fifth Legislature and of the people of Texas, that all such claims be dealt with upon their merits; and

Whereas, If said claims are acted upon by the Legislature without adequate information, there is grave danger that much injustice may be done either to individuals or the State, and the vast number of important measures to come before this Regular Session precludes the possibility of each member giving each of these claims his personal attention; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: 1. That there is hereby created a committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, to be known as the Penitentiary Claims Auditing Committee.

2. It shall be the duty of said committee to examine into the nature, history and amount of all claims against the penitentiary system which may be laid before it, and to report to the House on each such claim not later than February 10, 1917.

3. The report of said committee shall be advisory only, and shall contain a brief statement of the nature, history and amount of each claim, together with a recommendation that it be paid either in whole or in part, or that it be not paid, stating the reasons for such recommendation.

4. The committee may employ such clerical assistance as may be actually needed, including auditors and accountants, and may, with the approval of the Speaker, employ legal counsel, to be paid out of the contingent expense fund of the House.

5. The committee shall hold, and through the press give notice of, public hearings in the city of Austin; the committee, if they deem it necessary, may visit other places to gather data and information; the members may be

excused by the Speaker from other committee duties.

6. The chairman or acting chairman shall have power to issue process and compel attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths. The witnesses may be paid their actual mileage and \$1 per diem, out of the contingent expense fund.

The resolution was read and referred by the Speaker to the appropriate committee, to be announced later.

PROVIDING FOR EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Mendell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall appoint the following employes of the House, to serve for the Regular Session, and perform such services and to receive such compensation as may be hereinafter provided for.

One private secretary to the Speaker, one private stenographer to the Speaker, one finance committee clerk, one stenographer to the Appropriation Committee, and twenty-two stenographers, each of whom shall receive \$5 per day.

One page to the Speaker, one porter to the Speaker, twelve porters, each of whom shall receive \$2 per day.

Eight committee clerks, each of whom shall receive \$5 per day.

Each of said stenographers and committee clerks shall be allowed \$6 per month for ribbons and rent of typewriters; each stenographer shall furnish his or her own machine.

Twenty-two pages at \$2 per day.

Two experienced assistants for the enrolling and engrossing department, not to be appointed until their services are required, each of whom shall receive \$5 per day. One messenger to convey to the Confederate Home newspapers left on the desks of the members, who shall receive \$2 per day.

One elevator man and one janitor, who shall perform such duties as are usually performed by janitors and elevator men, each of whom shall receive \$3 per day.

One clerk to assist Journal Clerk, who shall receive \$5 per day, and also be allowed rent for typewriter, the same as allowed stenographers.

One bookkeeper for the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall receive \$5 per day; one Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Gallery, who shall receive \$100 per month; one night watchman, who shall

receive \$4 per day. One clerk to keep the library open at night, who shall receive \$3 per day for his services.

Be it further resolved, That it is declared to be the duty of the Speaker, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint such additional employes as may be necessary for the dispatch of the business of the House; and he is also hereby empowered to dispense with the services of any appointive employe when in his judgment said employe is not longer needed; and he is hereby instructed to discharge any such employe for drunkenness, gambling or other misconduct, or who frequents saloons; and any employe may be excused by the Speaker for sufficient cause.

Signed—Mendell, McFarland, Spradley, Bryant, Bledsoe, Swope.

The resolution was read second time.

(Mr. Terrell in the chair.)

Mr. Tillotson offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend by inserting "thirty" stenographers.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Spencer of Wise offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend the resolution by adding one assistant to the Calendar Clerk, who shall receive \$5 per day.

Signed—Upchurch, Blalock, Rogers, Spencer of Wise, Peddy, Templeton.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dunnam offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Amend by appointing fifteen pages in place of twenty-two, and six porters in place of twelve.

Signed—Dunnam, O'Banion and others.

Mr. Spradley moved to table the amendment, and the motion to table prevailed.

Mr. Mendell moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, and the main question was ordered.

Question recurring on the resolution, it was adopted.

Mr. Mendell moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted and to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to table prevailed.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committee on Rules:

Spradley, Chairman; Bryant, Vice-

Chairman; McFarland, Bagby, Blackburn.

RELATIVE TO BLOCK PICTURE.

Mr. Canales offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, That all propositions with regard to making the block picture of the members of this House are hereby referred to a committee of three members of this House to be appointed by the Speaker, who shall examine the merits of said propositions and report to this House their findings.

Signed—Canales, Thompson of Red River.

The resolution was read second time and was adopted.

In accordance with the above action, the Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee: Messrs. Sackett, Baker and Parks.

GOVERNOR NOTIFIED.

The committee, appointed on yesterday to notify the Governor that the House is organized and ready for the transaction of business, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, stated that they had performed the duty assigned to them.

HOUSE NOTIFIED.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, notified the House that the Senate is organized and ready for the transaction of business.

(Speaker in the chair.)

SENATE NOTIFIED.

The committee appointed to notify the Senate that the House is organized and ready for the transaction of business appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, stated that they had performed the duty assigned to them.

PROVIDING DAILY NEWSPAPERS FOR MEMBERS.

Mr. Beason offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That each member be permitted to select three daily newspapers to be delivered to him during

the Regular Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, same to be paid for out of the contingent expense fund of the House.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Nordhaus offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Be it resolved, That each member of the House be allowed to subscribe for five newspapers of his choice, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Bland moved to table the substitute.

(Mr. Fly in the chair.)

Yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion to table was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—49.

Beard of Milam.	McMillin.
Beason.	Murrell.
Bertram.	Neill.
Blackmon.	O'Banion.
Bland.	O'Brien.
Boner.	Peyton.
Bryan.	Raiden.
Burton of Rusk.	Russell.
Butler.	Sackett.
Cadenhead.	Schlosshan.
Cox.	Seawright.
Crudgington.	Smith of Hopkins.
Davis	Smith of Scurry.
of Van Zandt.	Stewart.
De Bogory.	Taylor.
Dodd.	Thompson
Dudley.	of Hunt.
Dunnam.	Tilson.
Estes.	Tinner.
Fitzpatrick.	Traylor.
Harris.	Tschoepe.
Holland.	Veatch.
Lee.	Williams
Lowe	of Brazoria.
of McMullen.	Wilson.
McComb.	Woods.
McDowra.	

Nays—84.

Bagby.	Denton.
Baker.	Fairchild.
Beard of Harris.	Fisher.
Beasley.	Florer.
Bedell.	Fly.
Bell.	Greenwood.
Blackburn.	Haidusek.
Blalock.	Hardey.
Bledsoe.	Hartman.
Brown.	Hawkins.
Bryant.	Hill.
Burton of Tarrant.	Hudspeth.
Canales.	Johnson.
Carlock.	Jones.
Cates.	Laas.
Cope.	Lacey.
Davis of Dallas.	Laney.

Lange.	Robertson.
Lanier.	Roemer.
Lindemann.	Rogers.
Low	Sallas.
of Washington.	Sentell.
McCoy.	Schlesinger.
McFarland.	Scholl.
Martin.	Sholars.
Meador.	Smith of Bastrop.
Mendell.	Spencer of Nolan.
Metcalfe.	Spradley.
Miller of Austin.	Swope.
Miller of Dallas.	Templeton.
Monday.	Thomas.
Moore.	Thomason
Morris.	of El Paso.
Neeley.	Thompson
Nichols.	of Red River.
Nordhaus	Tillotson.
Osborne.	Upchurch.
Parks.	Valentine.
Peddy.	Wahrmond.
Pillow.	Walker.
Poage.	White.
Pope.	Williford.
Reeves.	Woodul.
Richards.	

Absent.

Clark.	Thomason
Davis of Grimes.	of Nacogdoches.
Spencer of Wise.	Williams
Strayhorn.	of McLennan.
Terrell.	

Question recurring on the substitute, it was adopted.

The resolution as substituted was then adopted.

Mr. Nordhaus moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution as substituted was adopted and to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to table prevailed.

PROVIDING POSTAGE, ETC., FOR MEMBERS.

Mr. Valentine offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Members of the House have a great deal of public correspondence and are required to answer many letters wholly about public business and to send and answer telegrams, telephone calls; therefore, be it

Resolved. 1. That each member of the House be allowed an appropriation of \$35 each, or so much thereof as is necessary, for postage, and that the same be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House.

2. That each member of the House be allowed an appropriation of \$15 each, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and that the same be paid for

telegrams and telephone calls out of the contingent fund of the House.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Murrell offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Strike out "\$35 for postage," and insert "\$20."

Mr. Mendell offered the following substitute for the resolution and the pending amendment:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, That each member of the House be allowed \$35 in postage stamps during the Regular Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House; and that the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms be allowed \$15 worth of stamps each for the Regular Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and that the Committee on Appropriations be allowed \$15 in postage for the Regular Session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House; be it further

Resolved, That all requisitions for paper and supplies necessary for the preparation of bills, for the enrolling room and engrossing room, minute books and blank papers for the use of committees, and letterheads, envelopes, etc., to be used by stenographers or other employes of the House, be made under the direction of the Chief Clerk; be it further

Resolved, That the postoffice box rent of each member of the House shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, upon approval of the Contingent Expense Committee; be it further

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be allowed one page to look after the stationery and stationery supplies, and whose duty it shall be to keep the Sergeant-at-Arms' room open from 8 a. m. until one hour after the House adjourns each day (except Sundays). The said page to be appointed by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Said page to receive the sum of \$2.50 per day. Said supplies to be obtained and disposed of and accounted for by the Sergeant-at-Arms, as provided by Rule 3, Section 4, of the Rules of the Thirty-third Legislature. Said Sergeant-at-Arms shall also be allowed one porter, said porter to receive the sum of \$2 per day. That the sum of \$15 be allowed each member for telegrams and telephones, to be paid

out of the contingent fund, if such messages are for public business.

Signed—Mendell, Bryant, McFarland.

Yeas and nays were demanded, and the substitute was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—120.

Bagby.	McDowra.
Baker.	McFarland.
Beard of Harris.	McMillin.
Beasley.	Martin.
Beason.	Meador.
Bedell.	Mendell.
Bell.	Metcalfe.
Blackburn.	Miller of Austin.
Blackmon.	Miller of Dallas.
Blalock.	Monday.
Bland.	Moore.
Bledsoe.	Morris.
Brown.	Neeley.
Bryan.	Neill.
Burton of Rusk.	Nichols.
Burton of Tarrant.	Nordhaus.
Butler.	O'Banion.
Cadenhead.	Osborne.
Carlock.	Parks.
Cates.	Peddy.
Cope.	Peyton.
Cox.	Pillow.
Crudgington.	Poage.
Davis of Dallas.	Pope.
Davis of Grimes.	Raiden.
Davis	Reeves.
of Van Zandt.	Richards.
De Bogory.	Robertson.
Denton.	Roemer.
Dudley.	Rogers.
Estes.	Sackett.
Fairchild.	Sallas.
Fisher.	Sentell.
Fitzpatrick.	Schlesinger.
Florer.	Schlosshan.
Fly.	Scholl.
Greenwood.	Seawright.
Haidusek.	Smith of Bastrop.
Hardey.	Smith of Scurry.
Harris.	Spencer of Nolan.
Hartman.	Spradley.
Hawkins.	Strayhorn.
Hill.	Swope.
Holland.	Taylor.
Hudspeth.	Templeton.
Johnson.	Terrell.
Jones.	Thomas.
Laas.	Thomason
Lacey.	of El Paso.
Lange.	Thomason
Lanier.	of Nacogdoches.
Lindemann.	Thompson
Lowe	of Hunt.
of McMullen.	Tillotson.
Low	Tilson.
of Washington.	Tinner.
McComb.	Upchurch.
McCoy.	Valentine.

Wahrmund.	Williams
Walker.	of McLennan.
White.	Williford.
Williams	Wilson.
of Brazoria.	Woods.
	Woodul.

Nays—18.

Beard of Milam.	Russell.
Bertram.	Sholars.
Boner.	Smith of Hopkins.
Bryant.	Spencer of Wise.
Dodd.	Stewart.
Dunnam.	Thompson
Laney.	of Red River.
Lee.	Trayler.
Murrell.	Tschoepe.
O'Brien.	Veatch.

Absent.

Canales.	Clark.
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Mr. Woods offered the following amendment to the resolution as substituted:

Amend by striking out "thirty-five" and inserting "thirty," and by striking out the appropriation for telegraph and telephone expense.

On motion of Mr. Valentine, the amendment was tabled.

Mr. Mendell moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution as substituted, and the main question was ordered.

The resolution as substituted was then adopted.

Mr. Mendell moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution as substituted was adopted and to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to table prevailed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Senate Chamber,

Austin, Texas, January 10, 1917.

Hon. F. O. Fuller, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has elected the following officers:

Hon. John M. Henderson, President Pro Tempore.

John D. McCall, Secretary of the Senate.

G. H. Boynton, Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

R. M. Gilmore, Journal Clerk.

W. E. Conn, Calendar Clerk.

M. F. Hornbuckle, Sergeant-at-Arms.

C. E. Gilbert, Engrossing Clerk.
J. J. Albright, Enrolling Clerk.
Respectfully,
JOHN D. McCALL,
Secretary of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. J. H. Davis, Jr., assistant secretary to the Governor, appeared at the bar of the House, and being duly announced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read to the House, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Thirty-fifth Legislature:

I need you and you need me, and the people need us both to accomplish those things which represent their will. Therefore, with a full sense of our obligations to our respective constituencies, I respectfully ask your earnest consideration of the following matters which under our laws I am permitted to call to your attention. The subject can not better be considered than by addressing ourselves to two questions: What has been done and what can be done?

By laboring together in a spirit of friendly feeling, the Thirty-fourth Legislature and this department passed many laws that are of great good to the great masses of our people whose honor it is mine and yours to serve.

Tenant Law.

The Thirty-fourth Legislature of Texas was the first law-making body in the history of legislation to take notice of the rights of the tenant farmers, who produce over half of the wealth of the country, and a law was passed to prevent that sturdy class of our citizenship from being oppressed by extortionate rents. It may be that the law is being violated in some cases, but from many parts of the State letters have come to me from tenant farmers, testifying to the benefits that have accrued to them as a result of the law. The agitation of this question and the passage of this law have directed serious attention to the land question; and to our great gratification, our own National administration has established a Farm Loan Bank in our State, at which institution the tenant farmer, who, having been protected from extortionate rents by the tenant law, has an opportunity to accumulate something and then go to the Farm Loan Bank and

obtain a liberal loan on long time at very liberal rates of interest with which to buy his own home.

Other Acts of the Thirty-fourth Legislature.

The Thirty-fourth Legislature was the first Legislature to pass a law for special aid to country schools.

The Thirty-fourth Legislature was, perhaps, generous to a fault to the cause of higher education.

Many other wholesome acts were passed by the Thirty-fourth Legislature as a result of a patriotic desire of all parties concerned to do something for the real good of the people. I have every reason to believe that the present session will be attended with the same friendly impulses and influences.

As a general rule the State institutions and departments have been managed in a conservative, economical and efficient manner, and your special attention is invited to the official reports of the various institutions which have been printed for distribution to the public.

The Penitentiary System.

Under the present administration the penitentiary system has been more than self-sustaining. The Thirty-fourth Legislature appropriated four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$465,000) for the support of the system for the years 1915 and 1916. On the first of January, 1917, the system had on hand in cash and unsold cotton and sugar the sum of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000), and sufficient corn, syrup and potatoes for use of the system worth at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

This administration purchased 17,300 acres of land situated in Trinity and Madison counties for the penitentiary system at \$25 an acre. The land was paid for by the execution of the Prison Commission notes due in ten annual installments, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum and secured only by a vendor's lien on the land and the credit of the State was not and could not have been pledged to secure the payment of said purchase price of the land. But how the payment is to be made is of small moment, because this 17,300 acres of land is worth \$40 an acre and there was made for the State in this purchase more than a quarter of a million dol-

lars profit, and the land will yet be made more valuable. There was also purchased for the penitentiary system 1800 acres adjoining what is known as the Shaw Farm of about 2500 acres, on Red River, for approximately \$14 an acre and paid for in the same way as the other purchase. While this 1800 acres, in my opinion, is not worth in its present state very much more than was paid for it, yet as the State already had purchased the Shaw Farm and erected its gin and prison buildings thereon, it was decidedly advantageous to the State to buy this 1800 acres adjoining the 2500 acres, so that the State would have a farm large enough that could be economically farmed under one management.

No appropriation for the support of the penitentiary system will be asked for, and, excepting a few matters relating to hours of work, control of its finances, and the transfer of prisoners, there need be no material changes in the present penitentiary law.

The Future.

Now to the second question: What can be done?

Let me especially invite your attention to the demands of our Democratic party, as fully set forth in the platform passed in convention duly assembled in the city of Houston, in August, 1916. I do not believe that there is a single plank in that platform but what is worthy of the careful and serious notice of this Legislature.

Itemized Appropriations.

There are planks in the platform which I desire to specifically call to your attention. Plank 5 is as follows:

"We urge upon the Legislature in making appropriations for the support and maintenance of the various departments and institutions of our State, to clearly itemize all such appropriations, so that the people may be fully informed as to the purpose for which any appropriation is made."

This recommendation is absolutely essential. It now costs millions to run our State government, and if we can not tell the people what we are going to do with the money and then in good faith do what we say we are going to do with it, the people will rightfully distrust us, and as a result some meritorious needs will be denied. If there

are small contingencies that can not be foreseen, provide for them in a contingent fund, and itemize the main budget.

Farm Legislation and Labor.

Special consideration should be given to plank 6, demanding farm legislation.

The demands of labor set forth in plank 7 of the Democratic platform should be carefully considered and respected. In order that our ranks of labor may be generally employed, I ask your special consideration of what is known as the "Buy-It-Made-In-Texas Movement."

Foreign Capital.

In accordance with our platform, let us continue a liberal policy towards the foreign investor. We need him and he needs us.

New Asylum.

It is imperative that we build a new asylum to care for the rapidly increasing number of the insane. All our present institutions have been enlarged to where it is not sanitary, healthful or safe to further enlarge them. Hence, the demand for a new institution.

Country Schools.

Your attention is specially directed to the demand of our party that the sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) be appropriated to aid the country schools. Under the appropriation of one million dollars made by the Thirty-fourth Legislature about 1450 country schools have been helped from an average term of four and a half months to more than a six months term. The appropriation of two million dollars for the same purpose will enable every country school in Texas to get much needed relief.

I have been charged with being against higher education. The charge is untrue and the record will show that it is untrue. As long as higher education remains democratic and does not seek any more rights than is guaranteed to the average citizen, then I am for higher education. But when higher education becomes either autocratic or aristocratic in its ways or customs and begins to arrogate to itself an unwarranted superiority over the great masses of the people, who make higher education possible, and wants to rule with a college diploma alone, then I am against higher education, and I consider it "book learning" gone to seed.

I am in favor of liberal appropriations for the support of our universities and colleges, but for every dollar appropriated for such purposes there should be at least three dollars set aside for the aid of the high schools in the towns and graded schools in the country. "The greatest good to the greatest number" is a sacred tenet of Democracy. "Special privileges to none" is the foundation of republics.

Highway Commission.

Another and very important demand of our party is that a highway commission be created, entrusted with the power of building and maintaining State and county highways. The cost of said department, to be paid by an occupation tax on motor vehicles.

This legislation is needed for two good reasons, at least. First, as the national government has appropriated money for the building of highways in those States where a highway commission is created, it is necessary to create such a commission so that Federal aid, which will amount in a few years to millions of dollars, may be obtained for Texas. The other reason is that a State tax is the only way to equalize the cost of State highways. The man living in Dallas who would enjoy the luxury of a fine car on a good pike road from Dallas to San Antonio ought to pay part of the maintenance of that road, and all the cost should not be borne by the taxpayers of Ellis or Williamson county just because that road passed through their county.

In order that the general public may enjoy the use of the public highways with reasonable safety, I am in favor of a law making it a jail penalty to run an automobile in any incorporated town more than ten miles an hour or more than twenty-four miles an hour on a county road. There is an imperative demand that the speed maniac be dealt with in some drastic way.

Judicial Reform.

The platform calls for judicial reform and present conditions demand that something be done.

I recommend especially that an act be passed to immediately relieve the crowded condition of the Supreme Court.

I recommend that all statutes relating to practice and procedure in the courts be repealed and the Supreme

Court be given power to establish rules of practice and procedure. This will be the means of doing away with many useless laws that are responsible for the law's delay.

Live Stock.

Our party is especially committed to the passage of legislation that will foster and encourage the live stock industry. I know of no one thing that would add more to our wealth in as short a time as the eradication of the tick. For this and many other reasons liberal appropriations should be made for the support of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the general upbuilding of the sheep, goat, cattle, horse and swine herds of the State.

Bearing Arms.

We are daily appalled at the increase of homicides. The pistol toter must go.

The law permitting the traveler to carry arms was passed when Texas was a frontier and when travel was attended with dangers that do not now exist. This law should be repealed.

I would also favor a law that would make it a jail penalty to unlawfully carry a pistol, and I would go further and make the law so that a killing with a pistol, unlawfully carried, would deprive the defendant of the right to plead self-defense.

Ranger Service.

Conditions in Mexico do not appear to improve, and as a result our border troubles will be with us for perhaps years to come. For this special reason, as well as others, I recommend that liberal appropriations be made to provide a ranger service of maximum efficiency.

The salary should be made of sufficient amount to get and keep the best men for this service obtainable.

The Adult Blind.

The Thirty-fourth Legislature wisely provided a fireproof building in which to educate the blind children of the State. The blind labor under many difficulties. Even when they are competent, very few people will employ them because they are blind. Many blind people have grown up without the education usually obtained in blind schools. They have no way to make

a living and are forced upon the charity of society.

A government can perform no greater work than that of humanity to man. I, therefore, recommend the establishment of an industrial institution for the adult blind of the State, where they may learn a trade and where a factory can be operated by adult blind people under the supervision of the State. Such an institution could be made self-sustaining and it would take from the streets of our cities many deserving people who want a chance to live by their own labor.

Changes in Election Laws.

There appears to be a pressing need for some changes in our election laws, and I especially invite your careful consideration of the question.

At least one reform in the election laws should be made. The traveling men and the railroad men represent a very large and worthy part of our voting population. Their occupations very often call them away from home on election day and they are prevented from having the voice in our elections that they are entitled to.

There can be no objection, legal or constitutional, to the passage of a law permitting the railroad and traveling men, or any other citizen, detained away from home on election day and otherwise qualified to vote, to vote by a sealed ballot duly deposited with the election judge one or two days before the election day, to be opened and counted on election day.

Congressional Redistricting.

In order that the people may have that representation in the National Congress which the framers of the Constitution intended, the matter of redistricting the State into congressional districts should be given proper consideration, already long delayed.

Deficiency Appropriations.

There were few deficiency appropriations for the year 1915. The deficiency appropriations granted by this department within the last year amounted to a total of \$239,297.69. I trust that this matter will receive your early consideration, as the appropriations were made to meet, in the main, pressing demands. An itemized statement of this amount will be obtained and furnished immediately.

In conclusion, let me again say that I need your help to perform the duties of my department. While the law has divided the government into three departments, yet the functions of each have such direct relation with each other that the successful operation of each department is based upon a friendly relation and co-operation with the other. So, guided by this duty and impelled by this impulse, I most cordially invite every member to a closer personal and official relation, in order that we may more properly do those things which we are sent here to do.

Respectfully,
JAS. E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following temporary committee on appropriations:

Messrs. Peyton, Mendell, Terrell, Nordhaus, Thomas, Templeton, and Thomason of El Paso.

PROVIDING FOR COUNTING VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Woods offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 1, Providing for counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for their inauguration.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a joint committee of eight, consisting of five members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three Senators, appointed by the President of the Senate, be appointed as a committee to canvass the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas, and to arrange for their inauguration.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

PROVIDING FOR TELEPHONES.

Mr. Mendell offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to contract for four telephones to be used by the officers and members of the House, one to be in the Speaker's room. And the monthly rental of same shall be paid out of the contingent expense fund of the House.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

PROVIDING FOR PRINTING HOUSE JOURNAL.

Mr. Spradley offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that sixteen hundred copies of the House Journal of each day be printed, one hundred to be delivered to the Senate, nine copies to be placed on the desk of each member of the House each day; three copies to be delivered to the head of each State department in the Capitol building; the remainder to be left with the Sergeant-at-Arms for distribution under the direction of the Speaker.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

PROVIDING FOR PRINTING RULES AND DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

Mr. Woods offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That there be published in the House Journal for the information of the members the Rules of the House and Senate and the joint rules, the national platform of the Democratic party and the platform adopted by the Democratic party at its last annual convention held at Houston in 1916.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

The rules and platforms referred to in the above resolution are printed in the Appendix of today's Journal.

PROVIDING FOR DRINKING CUPS.

Mr. Holland offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to secure a sufficient supply of sanitary drinking cups for members.

Signed—Holland, Beason.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

The Chief Clerk administered the oath of office to T. B. Reese, elected on yesterday to be Assistant Reading Clerk of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Woods, the House, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

APPENDIX.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Thirty-fourth Legislature.)

RULE I.

Duties and Rights of the Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at its last sitting, but if no hour was fixed at such sitting, then at 1 o'clock p. m., and immediately call the members to order and ascertain the presence of a quorum by a roll call of the members of the House.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

3. He shall have general control, except as provided by law, of the Hall of the House and its lobby and galleries and the corridors and passages and unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House.

4. He shall lay before the House its business in the order indicated by the rules, and shall receive propositions made by members, and put them to the House, and shall enforce the rules of the House and the legislative rules prescribed in the Constitution.

5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and he shall put questions distinctly in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) say 'aye,'" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'no.'" If the Speaker be in doubt as to the result, or if a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative on the question shall rise from their seats and remain standing until the Clerk has numbered (counted) them and the number has been announced by the Speaker; those who vote in the negative are then requested to rise, and they are numbered (counted) and the number announced. The yeas and nays may be called for before the decision of the Speaker is announced.

6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive, or where the House is engaged in voting by ballot; and in all cases of a tie vote the question shall be lost.

7. He shall decide all questions of

order, subject to an appeal to the House made by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House. Pending an appeal, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, and the call of the House.

8. He shall examine, correct and approve the journal of each day's proceedings before the same shall be printed.

9. All committees and the chairmen of the same shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be elected; and if, upon such vote, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second vote in which a plurality shall prevail; and in case a greater number than that required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall take another vote.

10. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, as required by the Constitution; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and attested by the Chief Clerk or the Acting Chief Clerk.

11. The Speaker shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; provided, however, that if the House is not in session, the Speaker shall deliver a written order to the Chief Clerk naming the member who shall call the House to order and preside during the absence of the Speaker.

12. All employes of the House shall be appointed and selected by the Speaker, and he shall have the right to discharge any of them.

RULE II.

Election and Compensation of Officers.

All officers of the House shall be elected by ballot, and shall receive such compensation as the House may determine; and, after their salary has been fixed, no further or extra compensation whatsoever shall be allowed them. No officer or other employe of the House shall be permitted to receive, directly or indirectly, whether as a gift or otherwise, any compensation from any person whatsoever other than his regular salary from the House.

RULE III.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

1. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House and the Committee of the Whole during their sittings, and to maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or Chairman, and, pending the election of a Speaker Pro Tempore, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

2. He shall have charge, under the Speaker, of the Hall of the House, its lobby and galleries, and all other rooms in the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, and shall keep the same in order.

3. He shall execute the commands of the House from time to time, and all writs and process issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker.

4. He shall procure and keep for the use of the members and officers of the House such stationery and other supplies as may be ordered by the House or Committee on Contingent Expenses; and he shall keep an itemized account of the quantities of every kind received, the date and price paid therefor, and the persons for whom it was received and to whom it was delivered for use, with the date and quantities of each delivery. The unused remainder, if any, he shall deliver at the close of the session to the Secretary of State for safe keeping. He shall keep his office open daily, except Sunday, until one hour after the adjournment of the House, and on Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.

5. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, if any, shall assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in the performance of his duties, and, subject to his control and that of the Speaker, shall have the same power.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall each day report to the Speaker the number of and the time of the receipt of all bills or resolutions from the public printer. By number, is meant the serial number and not the number of the copies printed.

RULE IV.

Duties of the Clerks.

1. The Chief Clerk shall have general charge and supervision, under the direction of the Speaker, over the secretarial work of the House; and, pending the election of a Speaker Pro Tempore, he shall call the House to order,

preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal of the House. He shall attest all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House, and shall certify to the passage of bills and joint resolutions, noting at the foot thereof the date of its passage and the vote by which it passed, if by yea and nay vote. In addition to his other duties, the Chief Clerk shall issue all warrants and vouchers of whatever character, and keep an accurate account with all members and employes of the House.

2. The Calendar Clerk shall keep the calendars of the House so as to show the action had on, and present status of, all bills and resolutions, and shall have charge of their printing, when authorized by the rules or by the vote of the House. He shall keep an exact record of the times of delivery to the printer of bills and of the return of the printed bills, and shall see to it that all bills are printed in the order of their delivery to the printer. He shall remain at his desk daily (except Sundays) from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 6 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. until 9 o'clock p. m., and at such other hours as the House or committees may be in session. He shall also have charge of all petitions, memorials, etc., referred to the committees; and when such matters have been returned, he shall carefully keep the same for preservation in the archives of the Legislature.

3. The Calendar Clerk shall keep a register in a well-bound book, in which he will carefully record the order in which all bills and resolutions are delivered to the public printer and the order in which they are returned to the Clerk. This register shall be open to the inspection of the members of the House at all reasonable hours.

4. The Journal Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the House, in which such proceedings, when not acting in Committee of the Whole, shall be entered as concisely and accurately as possible. In this journal there shall be entered the number and caption of every bill introduced. All simple and concurrent resolutions, motions, committee reports and amendments, and all questions of order, with the decisions thereon, and messages from the Governor and Senate, shall be entered in full.

Every vote of the House shall also be entered on the Journal, with a con-

cise statement of the question and of the result.

The Journal, as made up each day, shall be submitted to the Speaker for his examination, correction and approval, and when approved by him, shall be printed under the supervision of the Journal Clerk and copies thereof laid upon the desk of each member on the succeeding day; but it need not be read unless upon motion therefor by a majority vote.

5. The Engrossing Clerk shall write out, in a fair, legible hand, or with a typewriter, without erasures, interlineations or additions in the margin, all bills and joint resolutions that have passed their second reading and have been ordered to be engrossed. He shall submit his work to the Committee on Engrossed Bills before the same is returned to the House, for their examination, correction and approval; and he shall perform such other clerical work for the House or its committees as he may be assigned to by the Speaker.

6. The Enrolling Clerk shall enroll all House bills, joint resolutions and such House concurrent resolutions as are required to be presented to the Governor that have passed both Houses, typewriting them without erasures, interlineations or additions in the margin; and after they have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills and found truly enrolled, they shall be immediately copied in a letter press copy book by the Enrolling Clerk, in the presence of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and they shall then be reported to the House for the signature of the Speaker and then transmitted to the Senate.

7. The Reading Clerk and his assistant, if any, shall call all rolls of the House in the alphabetical order of the names of the members; and shall read aloud all bills, resolutions, motions and other written matter required by the rules or directed by the Speaker to be read. They shall remain standing while reading or calling the roll. In the event of the absence, resignation or death of the Chief Clerk, the Reading Clerk shall take charge of and attend to all the duties of the office until the Chief Clerk returns or his successor is elected.

8. Any clerk, employe or officer of the House, other than the Speaker, who shall, directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any member of the House in favor of or against any measure

pending before the House, or use his official position in aiding anyone lobbying in respect to any measure or question pending before the House, shall be subject to discharge by the House on account of such misconduct. This section shall not apply when such persons are answering questions or giving information at the request of any member of the House; provided, further, that any standing committee of the House, by a majority vote of the members present, may grant any clerk, officer or employe the right to appear before such committee and make known his views on any measure pending before such committee.

9. All clerks and stenographers shall report daily, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 6 p. m., and at such other hours as the House or the committees to which they have been assigned may be in session, or as they may be directed by the Speaker. A daily record of the arrivals and departures of clerks and stenographers shall be kept by the Chief Clerk.

RULE V.

Duties of the Doorkeeper.

The Doorkeeper shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall, and when the House is under call, shall permit no member to leave the Hall without written permission from the Speaker. Five minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House each day he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain.

RULE VI.

Duties of the Chaplain.

The Chaplain shall attend the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

RULE VII.

Of Committees.

Unless otherwise ordered by the House, the Speaker shall appoint the following committees, consisting of the number designated; and all proposed legislation shall be referred by the Speaker, subject to correction of such reference by a majority of the House, to the appropriate committee named in this rule:

1. The Committee on Rules, consisting of five members, shall have juris-

diction over the Rules of the House, the Joint Rules and all amendments proposed to either, and shall be specially charged with the duty of assisting in expediting the business of the House.

2. Judiciary, twenty-five members, with jurisdiction over all matters of civil law, rights, duties, remedies and procedure not assigned to other committees.

3. Criminal Jurisprudence, nineteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters of criminal law not assigned to other committees.

4. Appropriation, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all bills appropriating moneys out of the State Treasury for the maintenance of the State government, its departments, institutions, etc.

5. Revenue and Taxation, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all bills levying taxes or regulating the manner of their collection.

6. State Affairs, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over questions of State policy, regulation and administration, the organization and management of the State government and its departments, and the compensation and duties of its officers, except those assigned to other committees.

7. Constitutional Amendments, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

8. Education, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to education and the public schools and colleges of the State.

9. Public Lands and Land Office, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the public school and asylum lands of the State and the organization and management of the General Land Office, and the compensation and duties of its employes.

10. Penitentiaries, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the penal institutions of the State and to State and county convicts.

11. State Asylums, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the insane, blind and deaf and dumb asylums and other State eleemosynary institutions.

12. Public Debt, fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the funding, refunding and payment of the public debt of the State.

13. Military Affairs, eleven members, with jurisdiction over all matters relat-

ing to the State Volunteer Guard, the State Rangers and the Adjutant General's Department.

14. Public Health, thirteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the Public Health Department of the State, to State and county quarantine, and to the practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry and pharmacy.

15. Public Buildings and Grounds, thirteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the construction, maintenance and arrangement of State buildings, and the care and beautifying of the grounds, cemeteries and parks belonging to the State.

16. Public Printing, nine members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to printing done for and stationery furnished the State, its departments and institutions.

17. Claims and Accounts, nine members, with exclusive jurisdiction over all claims against the State.

18. Examination of Comptroller's and Treasurer's Accounts, nine members, whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts mentioned and report their findings.

19. Federal Relations, eleven members, with jurisdiction over all matters involving the relations between the State and Federal governments.

20. Privileges, Suffrage and Elections, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all questions affecting the privileges of the whole House and of the members over contested elections to the House, and all matters relating to suffrage, and to general, special and primary elections.

21. The Committee on Contingent Expenses shall be composed of five members, with full control over the expenditures of the House out of the contingent fund; and it is expressly provided that no claim or bills against the House shall be paid out of the contingent fund, unless the same shall have been previously authorized, and a bill therefor subsequently approved by the Committee on Contingent Expenses, or unless otherwise provided by a vote of the House. The Committee on Contingent Expenses shall have assigned to it a committee clerk who is a bookkeeper and a stenographer and who shall, under the direction of the committee, keep an itemized account of all the supplies and merchandise of whatsoever kind or description, or other expenditures authorized by the committee, from whom ordered, and the

price paid therefor. This statement shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the House, and the minutes of the meeting shall be kept in a well bound book, and at the close of the session of the Legislature shall be delivered by the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses to the Secretary of State, with the request that it be preserved in the archives of his office.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses shall not approve or pay the public printer for printing any bill or resolution ordered printed by the House or printed under the rules of the House, unless each account or statement rendered to the House is accompanied by an affidavit from the public printer and the foreman in his office that each and every bill or resolution was printed in the order in which it was received from the Calendar Clerk; said affidavit shall also show that no compensation, either as a gift, loan or otherwise, has been received or promised by any person or corporation whatsoever, for the printing of said bills except the amount to be paid by the State.

22. Enrolled Bills, five members whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and resolutions enrolled in the House and, when properly enrolled, to report thereon, and attend to the signing of same, and then their delivery to the Governor. They shall also examine enrolled bills and resolutions from the Senate, verify the insertion therein of House amendments, if any, and report thereon.

23. Engrossed Bills, five members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and resolutions engrossed in the House, verify the insertion of amendments, if any, and, when properly engrossed, to report thereon.

24. Judicial Districts, fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all bills creating, changing or otherwise affecting the judicial districts and supreme judicial districts of the State.

25. Counties, fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to counties, their creation, boundaries, organization, government and finances, and the compensation and duties of their officers.

26. Roads, Bridges and Ferries, fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the establishment and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries, the payment therefor, and the appointment, compensation, powers and duties

of officers, employes and workmen in connection therewith.

27. Municipal Corporations, nineteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to cities and towns, their government, finances and officers.

28. Common Carriers, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to railroads, street and interurban railroads, steamship companies, express companies, telegraph and telephone companies and to the Railroad Commission.

29. Private Corporations, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the organization, incorporation, management, regulation, etc., of private corporations generally, except those specially assigned to some other committee.

30. Insurance, twenty-one members with jurisdiction over all matters relating to insurance, fidelity, casualty, guaranty and surety companies, including their organization, incorporation, management, powers, regulations, etc.

31. Agriculture, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relative to agriculture, horticulture and husbandry.

32. Stock and Stock Raising, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to said industry.

33. Commerce and Manufactures, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to commerce, trade and manufactures.

34. Mines and Mining, thirteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the subject.

35. Irrigation, nineteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the taking, storing, control and use of waters for irrigation; the incorporation, management, powers, etc., of irrigation companies and the drainage of lands.

36. Forestry, nine members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the planting, care and preservation of forests, and the regulation and promotion of the lumber industry.

37. Game and Fisheries, seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the preservation and propagation of game within the State, and to the regulation and promotion of the fish and oyster industries on the coast and inland waters.

38. Labor, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the condition of all classes of wage earners.

39. Banks and Banking, nineteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the banking business.

40. Liquor Traffic, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the sale and regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, including local option.

41. Reforms in Civil Procedure, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to civil procedure in the courts of the State.

42. Internal Improvements, thirteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the improvements of rivers, harbors and flooded districts.

43. Supreme Judicial Districts, nine members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the creation or changing of supreme judicial districts and the organization or creation of such districts and all Courts of Civil Appeals.

44. Congressional Districts, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the apportionment of the State into congressional districts.

45. Senatorial Districts, nineteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the apportionment of the State into senatorial districts.

46. Reforms in Criminal Procedure, twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relative to criminal procedure in the courts of this State.

47. Juvenile Reforms, to be composed of thirteen members, which shall have jurisdiction over all laws governing juveniles and the establishment and conduct of reformatories and training schools for juveniles.

No addition shall be made to any committee after it has been formed, except upon suggestion of the Speaker and by a majority of the House.

RULE VIII.

Organization, Power and Duties of Committees.

1. As soon as practicable after their appointment, it shall be the duty of the chairman or the chairman pro tem. (to-wit, the first named member after the chairman) of the different committees to notify the Speaker, in writing, of the time fixed for the meeting of their respective committees, which information the Speaker shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place in the Hall as soon as practicable.

2. If, after due notification, the members of any committee fail to meet at the time and place designated, and it shall

be evidenced that such absentees are willfully absent for the purpose of impeding the action of the committee, the chairman shall report such matter to the House; and such committeemen shall be subject to reprimand, or removal from such committee, as a majority of the members present shall decide.

3. No committees shall sit during the time the House is in session without special leave first being granted.

4. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum for business, and no report shall be made to the House unless ordered by a majority of such quorum in committee assembled. All committee reports shall be in writing and in two parts: (1) The formal report, which shall be inserted in the Journal, must be signed by the chairman or chairman pro tem., and addressed to the Speaker, and shall contain a brief statement that the measure, described by number only, has been under consideration by the committee, at a session thereof; that the committee has recommended that it do or do not pass; or be adopted, or pass or be adopted with amendments, as the case may be, and that a member of the committee, naming him, has been authorized to make a full report thereon to the House; and (2) The full report signed by the member so authorized, which shall be printed with the measure reported, or if that be not printed, shall be inserted in the Journal and which shall contain a brief statement of the nature of the measure, the change it makes in existing law, the object of such change, the reasons for it, and, if desired, the reasons advanced against it and a reply to such reasons, and the amendments recommended by the committee to the measure, if any, with a similar brief statement in relation to these amendments. The views of the minority may be submitted in writing by any member of the committee, and shall be printed with the full report of the committee.

5. Bills, resolutions and other papers referred to committees shall be taken up and acted upon by the committees in the order in which they were referred and shall be reported back to the House within six days from the date of their respective reference. If any committee shall fail or refuse to report the bill, resolution or other paper referred to it within six days, a motion shall be in order to give the committee additional time, which motion must receive a two-thirds vote of the House before it shall be carried. If a bill is not reported,

and the time is not granted as herein set forth, the Speaker shall instruct the committee that the House desires an immediate report upon the bill or measure pending, and it shall be the duty of the committee to immediately consider and report the bill back to the House.

6. The reports of standing and select committees shall be filed with the Chief Clerk and printed in the Journal.

7. It shall be the duty of the chairmen of the several committees to see that the originals of all bills, resolutions, memorials and such other documents referred to them are returned to the House, with the final report upon the matter to which they pertain.

8. The Committee on Engrossed Bills, in addition to their duties as such, are also the Committee on Style; and it shall be their duty to see that all bills passed by the House are correct in style, orthography, punctuation and in whatever else it is within the province of the committee to correct.

9. It shall be in order for the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Enrolled Bills and the Committee on Rules to report at any time.

10. Reports of committees are advisory only. When the report is made, the proposition, bill or resolution recommended or reported back shall be before the House for its consideration without action upon the report.

11. No floor report shall be made by any committee except on road bills and school district bills; provided, however, that if any citizens of those districts desire to be heard before the committee, and the bill is brought out on a floor report, it shall be recommitted by order of the Speaker upon receiving proper notification in writing of their desire to be heard by any citizens of the district affected.

12. The Rules governing the proceedings of the House shall apply to the proceedings in the committee in so far as same are applicable.

RULE IX.

Questions of Privilege.

Questions of privilege shall be: First, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of members individually in their representative capacity only, and shall have precedence of all other questions, ex-

cept motions to adjourn. When in order, a member may address himself to a question of privilege from his seat; or at any time he may print it in the Journal, provided it contains no reflection upon any member of the House.

RULE X.

Decorum and Debate.

1. When any member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor or from the Clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities.

2. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who is first to speak, and his decision shall be final and not open to debate or appeal.

3. The mover of any proposition, or the member reporting any measure from a committee, as the case may be, or, in case of the absence of either of them, then any other member designated by such absentee, shall have the right of opening and closing debate thereon, and for this purpose may speak each time not to exceed twenty minutes.

4. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall any member be permitted to consume the time of another member without the consent of the House.

5. If a pending question is not disposed of, owing to an adjournment of the House, no member who has spoken twice on the subject shall be allowed to speak again without leave.

6. All speeches shall be limited to ten minutes in duration except as provided in Section 3 of this rule, and the Speaker shall call the members to order at the expiration of their time; provided, however, that in case the House by a vote extends the time of any member, such time shall not be extended exceeding ten minutes additional without the unanimous consent of the House. Provided, this rule shall not apply to measures carrying an appropriation, in the discussion of which speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes in duration except as provided in Section 3 of this rule.

7. If any member, in speaking or

otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if the decision be against him, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House, or such other punishment as the House may deem proper.

8. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House, no member shall walk out of or across the Hall, nor, when a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the House no member shall wear his hat nor smoke upon the floor of the House.

9. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, the House shall determine whether or not said paper shall be read.

RULE XI.

Of Voting.

1. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the House, shall disclose the fact, and shall not vote thereon.

2. No member shall be permitted to vote in any case, whether upon division or roll call, when he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put; and if his vote be challenged on that ground, or if he ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall ask him whether he was within the bar of the House when the question was put; and if he answer in the affirmative, he shall be permitted to vote.

3. In order to be entitled to vote, and to be within the bar of the House, a member must be on the floor of the Hall and within the walls enclosing the same, and not outside of any of the doors leading out of the Hall, and he must vote from his seat.

4. Every member who is in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for reasons assigned, shall excuse him; and any member who is present and shall fail or refuse to vote, after being requested to do so by the Speaker, shall be recorded as present but not voting, and shall be counted for the purpose of making a quorum.

5. No member shall be allowed to make any explanation of a vote he is about to give, or ask to be excused from voting, after the Clerk, under order of the House, shall have commenced calling the yeas and nays.

6. The yeas and nays of the members of the House on any question shall, at the desire of any three members present, be called and entered on the Journal.

7. While the yeas and nays are being called, or votes are being counted, no member shall visit the Clerk's table or leave his seat.

8. On demand of any member, before the question is put, the question shall be divided, if it includes propositions so distinct in substance that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition remains.

9. All pairs must be announced when the roll is called, and a written statement thereof sent to the Clerk. Such pairs shall be entered on the Journal, and the member present shall be counted to make a quorum.

RULE XII.

On Motions.

1. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and shall be entered on the Journal, with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.

2. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall state it, or (if it be in writing), cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated; and it shall then be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

3. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

- (1) To fix the day on which the House shall adjourn.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To take recess.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) For the previous question.
- (6) To postpone to a day certain.
- (7) To commit.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To postpone indefinitely.

Which said motions shall have precedence in the above order. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, be considered as equivalent to the rejection of the bill.

4. A motion to adjourn, except as hereinafter provided in Rule XIII, Sec-

tion 6, and a motion to fix the day to which the Houses shall adjourn, shall always be in order.

5. When motions are made for the reference of a subject to a select or standing committee, the question for the reference to a standing committee shall be put first.

6. No motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

7. The motion to lay upon the table, if carried, shall have the effect of killing the bill, resolution, amendment or other immediate proposition tabled. It shall not be debatable, but the mover of the proposition proposed to be tabled, or the member reporting it from a committee, shall be allowed to close the debate thereon after the motion to table is made and before it is put. The vote by which the motion to table is carried or lost can not be reconsidered.

8. A bill or proposition postponed to a day certain shall be laid before the House at the time to which it was postponed, unless other business be then pending; in which case its consideration shall be deferred until the pending business is disposed of, without other prejudice to its right of priority.

9. The following motions shall be decided without debate:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To fix the day to which the House shall adjourn.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) That a proposition lie upon the table subject to call.
- (5) For the previous question.
- (6) To suspend the regular order of business and take up some measure out of its regular order.
- (7) To suspend the constitutional rule requiring bill to be read on three several days.

RULE XIII.

Of the Previous Question.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which shall be admitted only when seconded by twenty-five (25) members. It shall be put by the Chair in this manner: "The motion has been seconded. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question on (here state on what question or questions) will say 'yea,' and then, "As many as are opposed say 'nay.'" If ordered by a majority of the members voting, a quorum being present, it shall

have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions upon which it has been asked and ordered.

2. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon any debatable single motion, or series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized debatable motions or amendments, and include the bill or resolution to its passage or rejection. It may be applied to motions to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, or to commit, and cannot be laid upon the table.

3. On the motion for the previous question, there shall be no debate; and all incidental questions of order after it is made, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

4. After the previous question has been ordered, there shall be no debate upon the questions on which it has been ordered, or upon incidental questions, except only that the mover of the proposition, or the member making the report from the committee, as the case may be, or, in the case of the absence of either of them, any other member designated by such absentee, shall have the right to close the debate, after which a vote shall be immediately taken on the amendments, if any there were, and then on the main question.

5. When the previous question is ordered upon a motion to postpone indefinitely, or to amend by striking out the enacting clause of a bill, the mover of a proposition or bill proposed to be so postponed or amended, or the member reporting the same from a committee, shall have the right to close the debate on the original proposition, after which the member moving to postpone or amend shall be allowed to close the debate on his motion or amendment.

6. No motion for an adjournment or recess shall be in order, after the previous question is seconded, until the final vote upon the main question shall be taken, unless the roll call shows the absence of a quorum.

7. A call of the House may be moved after the previous question has been ordered.

RULE XIV.

Of Reconsideration.

1. When a motion has been made and carried, or lost, or an amendment, resolution or bill voted upon, it shall be in

order for any member of the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same day or the next sitting day, before the order of the day is taken up.

2. If such motion for a reconsideration be not disposed of when made, it shall be spread upon the Journal, and cannot, after that legislative day, be called up and disposed of unless one day's notice shall be given. But all such motions made during the last three days of the session shall be disposed of when made.

3. When a motion for reconsideration has once been made it cannot be withdrawn, but may be called up by any member.

4. Unless sooner called up and disposed of, all motions for the reconsideration of votes upon amendments or other incidental matters shall be regarded as determined and lost upon the final vote upon the main question.

RULE XV.

Of Roll Calls and Calls of the House.

1. Upon every roll call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the county shall be added.

2. It shall be in order to move a call of the House at any time for the purpose of maintaining a quorum for the consideration of a specific bill, resolution or other measure. When a call of the House is moved and seconded by fifteen members (of whom the Speaker may be one), the Doorkeeper shall close the main entrance of the Hall, and all other doors leading out of the Hall shall be locked and no member be permitted to leave the House without written permission of the Speaker, until after the subject matter upon which the call was ordered has been disposed of. The Clerk shall call the roll of members and note the absentees; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of the majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or officer appointed by him for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained, and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House otherwise directs, be immediately admitted to the Hall of the House, and they shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the Jour-

nal as present. Until a quorum appears, should the roll call fail to show one present, no business shall be done except to compel the attendance of absent members or to adjourn.

Whenever a quorum is shown to be present, the House may proceed with the matters on which the call was ordered, or may enforce and await the attendance of the absentees.

RULE XVI.

Of Simple and Concurrent Resolutions.

1. When resolutions are called for, the member offering a resolution shall rise in his place and say: "Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution." The Speaker shall then say: "The gentleman from offers the following resolution. The resolution will be read." As soon as the Clerk shall have read the same the Speaker shall say: "What order will the House take on the resolution?" If the second reading of the resolution is called for, the Speaker shall say: "Second reading of the resolution is called for. If there be no objection, the resolution will be read a second time." If objection be made to the second reading, it shall be in order for any member to move for the second reading; and if the motion be carried, the resolution shall be read again; and it will then be before the House for amendment, adoption or rejection, or other action. If the second reading is not moved, the resolution shall lie over until the following day, when it will come up as business on the Speaker's table.

2. Concurrent resolutions shall take the same course as simple resolutions, and shall be numbered in regular order.

3. Resolutions may be filed with the Chief Clerk after the opening of the session of the House; and when resolutions are called for, all resolutions so filed shall be taken up in the order filed and disposed of before the Speaker shall permit members to offer resolutions from the floor of the House.

RULE XVII.

Joint Resolutions.

All amendments proposed to the Constitution shall take the form of a joint resolution, which shall be subject to the rules which govern the proceedings on bills, except that it shall be adopted on any reading after the first when it receives a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the House. (Constitution, Art. XVII, Sec. 1.) When a proposed amend-

ment to the Constitution is under consideration, the vote of a majority of the members present shall be sufficient to decide an amendment thereto, or any collateral or incidental questions thereto short of the final question.

RULE XVIII.

Of Bills.

1. Proposed laws or changes in laws must be incorporated in bills, which shall consist of a title or caption, beginning with the words, "A bill to be entitled An Act to," and containing a brief statement of the object of the proposed measure, and of the bill proper beginning with the enacting clause, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas," and stating at large the measure proposed; and if the bill proposes to amend an existing law, it shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the proposed change in the existing law. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 29.)

2. No bill (except general appropriation bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 35.)

3. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the act revived or the section or sections amended shall be re-enacted and published at length. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 36.)

4. Bills shall be introduced in the same manner as resolutions, and with the same order of precedence. Each bill shall be numbered in its regular order; and when bills are called for by the Speaker, first those filed with the Chief Clerk and then those introduced from the floor shall be read first time by caption and referred to the proper committee.

5. No bill shall be considered or tabled unless it has been first referred to a committee and reported therefrom; and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. The Speaker shall not be authorized, nor shall he recognize any one to take up a bill out of its regular order within forty-eight hours next preceding final adjournment, nor shall he lay any bill before the House for a vote upon any passage during said time, and no vote shall be taken upon any bill except to

correct an error therein or to adopt a conference report.

6. All bills before the House on their third and second readings, respectively, shall be taken up and acted upon in the order in which they are numbered; provided, that Tuesday of each week shall be devoted to the consideration of House bills on their third readings until disposed of.

But when any House bills shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the House for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to give the place of such House bill on the calendar to any Senate bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the House, containing the same subject, or to lay such Senate bill before the House to be considered in lieu of such House bill.

On Wednesday and Thursday of each week only Senate bills, on their third and second readings, respectively, shall be taken up and considered until disposed of; and in case one should be pending at adjournment, it shall go over to the succeeding day (Friday), as the unfinished business.

Local bills shall only be in order after 4:30 p. m. each Wednesday and each Thursday; provided, that it shall not be in order to suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in the consideration of any local bill. By local bill is meant any measure affecting only one county, city or representative district, other than the establishment of new court.

Provided, that no general appropriation bill for the fiscal years ending August 31, 1916, and August 31, 1917, shall be in order during the first sixty days of this session, and that any provision in any rule contrary to this proviso is hereby repealed.

7. All bills when reported favorably by a committee shall immediately be sent to the printer by the Calendar Clerk and a printed copy laid on the desk of each member before the bill is acted on by the House. In the event a notice of a minority report is given, the Calendar Clerk is instructed to hold a bill two days if necessary, awaiting the filing of the minority report; but during the last fifteen days of the session, he shall not hold a bill more than twenty-four hours awaiting a minority report. All other bills, resolutions, reports, memorials and petitions shall be printed on the order of the House.

8. After a bill has been taken up and read, amendments thereto shall be

in order, those recommended by the committee or its minority being first considered, if called up. If no amendment is made, or if those proposed are adopted, then the final question upon its second reading shall be, in the case of a House bill, whether it shall be engrossed, or, in the case of a Senate bill, whether it shall pass to its third reading; and all bills ordered engrossed or passed to a third reading shall go on the calendar in their regular course.

9. No bill shall have the force of law until it has been read on three several days in each house, and free discussion allowed thereon; but in case of imperative public necessity (which necessity shall be stated in the preamble or in the body of the bill), four-fifths of the House may suspend this rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of suspension and entered upon the Journal. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 32.)

By four-fifths of the House is here meant four-fifths of the members of those voting, a quorum being present; provided, that within the meaning of this rule "an imperative public necessity" shall be held to mean only such condition or state of affairs which, if not immediately remedied, will cause great loss of life or of property; and the Speaker shall not entertain a motion to suspend the constitutional rule requiring bill to be read on three several days unless it shall affirmatively appear that such a condition or state of affairs does actually exist.

10. When a bill has been taken up on its third reading, amendments thereto shall be in order, but shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present for their adoption; or the bill may be committed and reported to the House with amendments, in which case it shall take the course of a bill at its second reading, unless the amendments were made in the Committee of the Whole, in which case the House shall immediately proceed to act on the bill; but when a bill has been committed once at any reading, it shall not be in order to recommit it again more than once, unless for some special amendment proposed, and then only by consent of two-thirds present. After all amendments have been disposed of, the question shall be upon the final passage of the bill.

11. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Chief Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof, and the vote by which it passed, if by a yeas and nays vote.

12. No law passed by the Legislature, except the general appropriation

act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, which emergency must be expressed in a preamble or in the body of the act, the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the Journals. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 39.)

13. After a bill has been considered and defeated by either house of the Legislature, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session. After a resolution has been acted on and defeated, no resolution containing the same substance shall be considered at the same session. (Const., Art. III, Sec. 34.)

14. No motion shall be in order to suspend the reading in full of a bill on second reading if demanded by any member.

RULE XIX.

Of Amendments.

1. When a bill, resolution, motion or proposition is under consideration a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order; and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by the way of substitute.

2. A motion to strike out and insert new matter in lieu of that to be stricken out shall be regarded as a substitute and shall be indivisible.

3. Amendments to the caption of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until all other proposed amendments shall have been acted upon and the House be ready to vote upon the passing of the measure; and the same shall be decided without debate.

4. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate.

RULE XX.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

1. No appropriation of money shall be made except by bill; and when a bill appropriating money shall be reached or taken up, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering such bill.

2. In forming a Committee of the Whole House the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

3. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall first be read throughout by the Clerk, and then again be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page or line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses before a vote be taken on the question of engrossment.

4. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee of the Whole shall be incorporated with the motion and so reported.

5. In the event that the Committee of the Whole, at any sitting, shall, for want of time, fail to complete the amendments proposed on any bill or resolution under their consideration, or desire to postpone the consideration thereof, it may, on motion made at any time in the meantime, rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again generally, or at a day certain.

6. All amendments made to a report committed to the Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported, as in the case of bills.

7. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day on which it was made or offered.

8. No sum or quantum of tax or duty voted by a Committee of the Whole House shall be increased in the House until the motion or proposition for such increase shall first be discussed and voted in a Committee of the Whole House and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

9. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be discussed in the Committee of the Whole House.

10. The rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House so far as they may be applicable.

RULE XXI.

Of the Order of Business.

1. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

First—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Second—Excuses for absence of members and officers.

Third—First reading of bills filed with the Chief Clerk, and introduction of bills from the floor and their first reading, and reference of bills to committees.

Fourth—Requests to print bills and

other papers; requests of committees for further time to consider papers referred to them; and all other routine motions and business not otherwise provided for, all of which shall be made undebatable; but the mover may be allowed to state briefly the nature and purpose of the measure.

Fifth—Resolutions filed with the Chief Clerk, and resolutions offered from the floor, for twenty minutes, if not sooner disposed of.

Sixth—The unfinished business, to be considered until finally disposed of.

Seventh—Disposal of business on the Speaker's table as follows:

(1) Resolutions lying over from the previous day, and Senate concurrent resolutions.

(2) Reports of conference committees.

(3) Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, requests of the Senate for a conference and all matters of disagreement, amendments and requests between the two houses.

(4) Reports of standing and special committees.

(5) Bills on their third reading.

(6) Bills on their second reading.

2. Special orders, after the first five items under the daily order of business have been passed, shall have precedence when the hour for considering the same has arrived, except as provided in Rule XVIII, Section 6, which provides that Senate bills, on Senate bill days, shall have precedence of House bills set as special orders on those days.

3. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority, without debate.

RULE XXII.

Suspension of the Rules and Order of Business and Special Orders.

1. No standing rule or order of the House shall be suspended except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present; nor shall any other business be considered on days devoted by these rules to and used in consideration of Senate and local bills, except by unanimous consent.

2. All Democratic platform demands shall have precedence in accordance with their number over all other bills on all days except suspension days, Senate bill days, and local bill afternoons; only demands which refer to certain and definite legislation shall be construed as platform demands; and where any plank or demand of the Democratic platform is

in general terms, and does not specify the character of legislation demanded, no bill on any such subject shall be deemed a platform demand.

3. The Speaker shall not entertain a motion to suspend the order of business established by the rules for the purpose of taking up and considering any bill, resolution or other measure out of its regular order except on Monday of each week, and during the first four days of the last six days of the session; provided, however, that in said last four suspension days it shall require a two-thirds vote to suspend the regular order and take up any measure. When a request is made to suspend the order of business for taking up any certain bill, the Speaker shall ask if there is any objection. If there is no objection, the bill shall be immediately placed before the House for consideration. If there is objection, the Speaker shall, without debate, after the caption of the bill has been read, put the motion to the House and, if carried by a majority vote, the regular order of business shall be considered suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering said bill, resolution or other measure; provided, that no member shall be entitled to have more than one bill, resolution or other measure taken up out of its regular order until every other member has had an opportunity to call some bill or measure. Any measure so taken up under suspension and not disposed of on the same day shall go over as the unfinished business to the next sitting day of the House, and thereafter from day to day (except days devoted to and used in the consideration of Senate bills) until disposed of, but a motion to suspend left pending and undisposed of on one suspension day goes over to the next suspension day as the pending business of that day.

4. Any bill, resolution or other measure may on any day be made a special order for a future day of the session by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, and, when once established as a special order, shall be considered from day to day until disposed of; and until it shall have been disposed of, no further special order shall be made.

RULE XXIII.

Of Communications from the Executive and Senate, Conference Reports, Etc.

1. Messages and communications from the Governor shall be received when

announced, and at once referred to the appropriate committee without debate.

2. All messages from the Senate shall be received when announced; Senate bills announced as passed shall at once be read and referred to their appropriate committees, and Senate concurrent resolutions shall go to the Speaker's table.

3. Messages from the Senate announcing amendments to House bills and resolutions, non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and requests for conferences, as also all reports of conference committees and all matters of disagreement, amendments and requests, between the two houses, shall go to the Speaker's table in their regular order, but they may be called up for action of the House at any time, except as against a motion to adjourn, or to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn.

RULE XXIV.

Of Petitions and Memorials.

All petitions and memorials shall be filed with the Chief Clerk and referred to committees in accordance with the endorsement of the member offering the same.

RULE XXV.

Of Absentees.

1. No member shall absent himself from the sittings of the House without leave, unless in case of sickness. Should any member absent himself without leave for the purpose of impeding the action of the House, such member may be expelled; provided, that before action is taken hereunder the matter shall be referred to the Committee on Privileges, Suffrage and Elections for investigation and report. It shall require two-thirds vote of the members present to excuse absentees, and no member shall be excused upon his own motion.

2. The names of absentees shall appear upon the Journal.

RULE XXVI.

Of Witnesses.

The rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the House, or any of its committees, shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of \$2.00 and for coming to or going from the place of examination he shall receive actual and necessary expenses, and \$2.00 for each day which is necessarily consumed in going

to and returning from said place of examination; but nothing shall be paid for traveling home when the witness was at the place of trial when summoned. The certificate of the chairman of the committee before which a witness is summoned, of the amount due such witness, shall be sufficient authority for the same to be paid.

RULE XXVII.

Of Admission to the House.

1. Persons hereinafter named, and none other, shall be admitted to the Hall of the House when the House is in session, viz.: The members and employes of the House; Senators and employes of the Senate; the Governor and his private secretary; the Lieutenant Governor; the President and Vice President of the United States; United States Senators and members of Congress; Governors of other States; judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Criminal and Civil Appeals; the heads of all State departments, and contestants in election cases, pending their contests in the House.

2. Reporters of newspapers shall be assigned appropriate and convenient seats in the House by direction of the Speaker.

3. Provided that no newspaper reporter, or any person whomsoever, whether a State officer or not, except the Governor, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall, in any event, be permitted upon the floor of the House, or the rooms leading thereto, when the House is in session; nor shall any newspaper reporter or correspondent, whose salary or compensation is paid in whole or in part by any person, firm, corporation or association other than the paper or papers for which he reports, or represents, be admitted into the Hall or rooms leading thereto when the House is in session. And any person who has appeared before any committee for or against any measure pending or that has been before this House shall come within this rule.

4. Every newspaper reporter and correspondent, before being admitted to the House during its session, shall file with the Speaker a written statement showing the paper or papers which he represents, and certifying that no part of his salary or compensation is paid by any person, firm, corporation or association except the paper or papers which he represents.

5. It shall not be in order for the

Speaker to entertain a request, motion or resolution for the suspension of this rule, or to present from the chair the request of any member for unanimous consent.

6. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant to clear the Hall of all persons not entitled to the privilege thereof five minutes before the hour of the meeting.

7. Provided, that this rule shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from appearing before any of the committees of the House when in session. And provided further, that this rule shall not apply during the inauguration of the Governor, and other public ceremonies provided for by resolution of the House. And it is further provided that no motion shall be in order to invite any person to address this House while it is in session, except those entitled to the privileges of the floor as defined by Section 1 of this rule.

8. Solicitors and collectors shall not be admitted to the House during its sessions.

RULE XXVIII.

Amendments to the Rules.

No standing rule, or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present. All propositions to rescind any rule or order shall be by resolution, to be at once referred, without debate, to the Committee on Rules, and reported therefrom within three days.

RULE XXIX.

When Rules Are Silent.

On any question of order or parliamentary practice where these rules are silent or inexplicit, Jefferson's Manual and the Digest of the Rules and Practice of the United States House of Representatives shall be considered as authority.

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

(Thirty-fourth Legislature.)

Disagreements Between the Two Houses.

1. In every case of an amendment in one house, and dissented to by the other, if either house shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their chairmen, meet in their conference chamber and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall

choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment and confer freely thereon.

2. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the house in which the same may have passed.

Communication Between the Two Houses.

4. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

6. All messages relating to the passage, substitution or amendment of any bill, resolution or other matter in passage between the two houses shall be sent by such person as a sense of propriety in each house may determine to be proper, and shall be in writing, on but one side of separate sheet or sheets of paper, and shall be properly addressed to the presiding officer of the house to which the message be sent, and shall be signed by the person delivering the same, in his official capacity; and such message, as written shall be printed in full in the Journal of the house receiving the same.

7. While bills and resolutions are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each house, respectively.

8. Each house transmits to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

Consideration of Bills in the Respective Houses and the Final Passage Thereof.

9. When any Senate bill shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the Senate for consideration, it shall be the duty of the President to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any House bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the Senate containing the same subject, or to lay such House bill before the Senate to be considered in lieu of such Senate bill.

10. When any House bill shall be

reached upon the calendar or shall be before the House for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to give the place of such House bill on the calendar to any Senate bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the House containing the same subject, or to lay such Senate bill before the House to be considered in lieu of such House bill.

11. No bill shall be considered unless it has first been referred to a committee and reported thereon; and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. (Constitution, Article III, Section 37.) And no vote shall be taken upon the passage of any bill within the last twenty-four hours of the session, unless it be to correct an error therein.

Enrolling and Signing of Bills and Resolutions and Their Presentation to the Governor.

12. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled on paper by the Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one or the other house, and properly signed by the presiding officer of each house, as required by the Constitution, before it shall be presented to the Governor.

13. When bills are enrolled they may be examined by a joint committee of three from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the houses, and carefully correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to the respective houses.

14. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses—first by the presiding officer of the house in which it originates, then by the presiding officer of the other house, in accordance with Article III, Section 38, of the Constitution.

15. After a bill shall have thus been signed in each house, it shall be presented to the Governor for his approbation by the Enrolling Committee of the house in which it originated, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the house in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Jour-

nal of such house. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully entered on the Journal of the house in which the bill originated.

16. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor of the State for his approbation shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in the case of bills, and said report shall be accompanied by a copy of said bill as a part of said report, which said copy may be typewritten or printed, partly written and printed, or written and partly printed, and, unless it is a local bill, it shall be printed in the Journal of the House or Senate to which said report is made.

Election by Joint Vote of the Two Houses.

17. In all elections by joint vote of the two houses of the Legislature, the Senate will, upon invitation, meet the House in its Hall at the hour agreed upon. The President of the Senate shall take a seat at the right of the Speaker, and the Senators shall take seats in front of the Speaker's desk. The Speaker of the House will preside. The names of the Senators shall then be alphabetically called, after which the names of the Representatives shall be called in like manner, and if a quorum of both houses answer to their names the two houses will proceed with the business for which they have met. The President of the Senate shall first call for nominations by Senators, and the Speaker of the House shall then call for nominations by Representatives. Nominations being made, the names of the Senators shall be called by the Secretary and their votes recorded by him. The names of the Representatives shall then be called by the Clerk, and their votes recorded by him, and the result shall be handed to and announced by the Speaker. Should a majority be required to elect, and no person receives a majority, the voting shall be repeated until an election is made. After the conclusion of the election for which the two houses have met in joint session, the Senate shall retire to its Chamber, and the result of the joint vote shall be entered on the Journal of each house.

18. If a quorum of either house shall fail to attend a joint session, or absent themselves therefrom without the permission of such house, the members of the house so wanting a quorum, if ten

in number, shall have the right to compel the attendance of the absentees in accordance with its own rules; and after a reasonable time, if a quorum is not obtained, the joint session may be adjourned by the vote of a majority of the members of either house, which vote shall be taken by the presiding officer of either house, on the motion of any one of its members, without debate.

19. If no choice shall have been made on the first ballot or vote, at any time thereafter, the joint session may be adjourned, with or without naming another day for meeting, by the vote of a majority of either house, which vote shall be taken by the presiding officer of either house, on the motion of any one of its members, without delay.

Members Composing Conference Committees.

20. In all conferences between the Senate and the House by committee, the number of each committee shall be five (5), and all votes on matters of difference shall be taken by each committee separately, and it shall require a majority of each committee present concurring upon the matter in dispute to determine it. The reports of all conference committees must be signed by a majority of each committee of the conference.

Notification of Defeated Measures.

21. When a bill, joint or concurrent resolution has been defeated in the Senate or in the House, the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House as the case may be, shall immediately notify the other house of the defeat of said bill or resolution and transmit a copy of the same.

House and Senate Bill Days.

22. In the Senate, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, only House bills on their third and second readings, respectively, shall be taken up and considered until disposed of, and in case one should be pending at adjournment, it shall go over to the succeeding day (Friday) as the unfinished business; and this rule cannot be suspended without the consent of the House.

23. In the House, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, only Senate bills on their third and second readings, respectively, shall be taken up and considered until disposed of, and in case one shall be pending at adjournment, it shall go over to the succeeding day (Friday) as unfinished business; and this

rule cannot be suspended without the consent of the Senate.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR 1916.

We, your Committee on Platform and Resolutions, beg leave to report for your approval and adoption the following platform:

1. The Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled at Houston, in the year 1916, reaffirms its faith in and pledges anew its devotion to the time-honored principles of Democracy as taught and secured by the founders and fathers of this republic.

National Administration.

2. We cordially and heartily endorse the National administration (Democratic) under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson, and we confidently congratulate the nation upon the unswerving devotion and honesty with which the Democratic party has respected its pledges and maintained the ideal of a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Upon the record made, we earnestly ask the voters of the United States to support the National Democratic ticket at the coming election in November.

Mexican Policy.

3. In order that those living in States remote from Texas may know the real feelings of the citizens of Texas, upon whose ears the tocsin of war has sounded, upon whose ears the hoof-beat of the cavalry horses has fallen, in whose ear the crack of the rifle and the shout of the American has rung in the controversies with Mexico, we, the Democrats of Texas, are glad of an opportunity to open and unanimously endorse the Mexican policy of President Wilson; and we sincerely approve the caution, the wisdom and the patriotism which he has exercised in dealing with the trying and troublesome conditions that have sorely taxed his patience in the conduct of our international and industrial relations with Mexico.

Governor Ferguson Endorsed.

4. The test of statesmanship is accomplishment. The proof of accomplishment is the expression of the people's commendation. Measured by this test, subjected to this proof, Governor

Ferguson reaches the highest standard. Two years ago, on a platform which voiced a determination to serve the people's cause by bringing to an end in Texas a period of agitation without results, and to bring in an era of constructive and remedial legislation, he made his first campaign. The education of helpless and dependent children, the gentle and sympathetic ministration of the State to the care and comfort of the blind, deaf, dumb and insane, the dawning of a day when a proud and prosperous people will no longer permit these wards of the State to suffer in county jails and in inadequate buildings, are some of the ennobling functions of the government brought into exercise during his administration. In his second campaign, the one just closed, he has renewed his promises and enlarged his assurances that the blessings of education shall in this State be so extensive as to be equally available to those in plentiful circumstances and to those without the means to procure these advantages. For this forward movement, for the pledge that in Texas government is not now a burden but a benefaction, we give Governor Ferguson and the Thirty-fourth Legislature full credit. We most heartily commend and approve the record already made, and urge the Democratic voters of the State to reelect and return him to the high station he now so fittingly fills.

Appropriations.

5. We urge upon the Legislature in making appropriations for the support and maintenance of the various departments and institutions of our State government to clearly itemize all such appropriations, so that the people may be fully informed as to the purpose for which any appropriation is made.

Agriculture.

6. Agriculture being the foundation of all wealth and civilization of Texas, whose citizenship resides mainly on the farm, being the most important State in the Union, we urge upon the Legislature to give careful consideration to the legislation affecting our great farming masses. To this end, we earnestly recommend to the coming Legislature the following:

(a) A careful investigation of the present warehouse law and its practical workings, its advantages and dis-

advantages, with a view to making such additions or changes as may be necessary to enable the farmer to gather his crop and prepare and store same for market at the least possible cost and inconvenience to himself and others.

(b) Such laws as are necessary to more surely prevent and prohibit pools, combines and trusts from fixing the price of all farm products—having in mind especially the fixing of the prices of cotton, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed oil, cattle and hogs.

(c) Such laws as are necessary to more fully furnish information concerning the management of the farm, the scientific cultivation and preservation of the soil, the improved methods of breeding and raising beef and dairy cattle, as well as the profitable raising and rotation of crops.

(d) Such laws as will enable the raisers of truck gardening, orchard and other perishable products to market same beyond the limits of the State promptly, without sacrificing the value of said perishable products in freight rates or commission charges.

Organized Labor.

7. We pledge the Democracy of Texas to a just and liberal policy toward the demands of organized labor, to whom the Democratic party has and can always look for help and co-operation.

We especially recommend an eight-hour working day for all classes of labor where same is practicable.

We deem it as much the duty of the government to prevent the confiscation of labor as it is to prevent the confiscation of property.

We again reaffirm that in all departments of the State, counties and cities where women are employed that they receive the same salary as men employed in such capacity where the service rendered is the same.

To bring about the more general employment of labor, as well as a speedy development of our State, we gladly endorse the "Buy-It-Made-in-Texas Movement."

We recommend such changes or amendments to the present workmen's compensation acts as is necessary to attain prompt and fair settlement for injured employes and such amendments and changes as are necessary to meet any legal objections to said law.

Foreign Capital.

8. We welcome the investment in Texas of foreign capital, and assure it the full protection of our laws. We fully realize the great necessity of a liberal financial policy toward outside capital in order that our many natural resources may attain their proper and full development.

Eleemosynary Institutions.

9. We urge upon the Legislature the moral obligation resting upon our people to properly care for the insane. We urge the next Legislature to make adequate appropriations to erect a new asylum having necessary capacity to take care of every insane person now in the jails of Texas or likely to be for next ten years to come. If half a billion dollars is necessary for such purpose, we then recommend the appropriation of such sum or any part thereof as may be necessary to so provide for the insane.

We also recommend such additional appropriation as is necessary for the completion and equipment of the State institution for the care of the feeble-minded, now in course of construction.

Education.

10. We declare that popular and general education of the masses to be the first duty of the government—not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of duty and necessity for the perpetuation of its own existence. Realizing this great responsibility, the Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, points with pride to the educational legislation now upon the statute books of the State, especially the legislation passed by the last Legislature, and here pledges itself to secure the passage of such additional laws as will put Texas in the first rank of education. Among others, we especially recommend the following:

(a) The appropriation by the next Legislature of \$2,000,000 for the aid of the rural schools to be expended in the same manner as the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for the same purpose.

(b) The increase of the constitutional limitation which will permit districts to levy a tax sufficient to provide more suitable buildings and better maintenance of schools for nine months in each year.

(c) A reasonable increase in the

salaries now paid teachers in the public schools, in order to induce more men and women to make teaching their life work, which will result in greater efficiency.

(d) Liberal appropriations for A. and M. College, the normal schools, the College of Industrial Arts and the State University, including their maintenance during the summer terms, said appropriations to be fully itemized.

(e) The printing of school books in Texas, where same can be published and purchased approximately as cheaply as elsewhere, quality and workmanship considered.

(f) Necessary law providing for text-books for use in the public schools, at expiration of present contracts, so that same may be furnished at lowest possible cost.

Public Highways.

11. We urge upon the incoming Legislature to give serious and careful consideration to the matter of building and maintaining State and county highways by the levy of a tax on automobiles and other motor vehicles, said fund to be equitably divided between the State and counties. We recommend the creation of a highway commission, to be paid a reasonable salary and traveling expenses, with powers to fix and establish standards and specifications for building public roads and to locate same, when built by the State, and with powers to employ State convicts in building State highways, all to be paid out of the tax on automobiles herein mentioned.

Prison System.

12. We recommend that the Legislature give consideration to the penitentiary system and make such changes in the law governing same as may appear to be necessary.

Judicial Reform.

13. Without undertaking to even advise what shall be done, we again call attention to the pressing necessity of some kind of reform or change in our judicial procedure. We believe that something must be done to prevent the law's delay if the dignity of and the respect for the courts are to be continued.

Cotton Factories.

14. We recommend the submission by the Legislature of a constitutional

amendment exempting from taxation all factories engaged in the manufacture of cotton or worsteds or woollens in Texas for a period of ten years.

Campaign Expenses.

15. In order to safely and more surely maintain the purity of the ballot, we recommend the passage of new laws or the amendment of the present laws more clearly defining the purposes for which candidates for office may spend money in campaigns for office; and said laws to provide for the greatest possible publicity during the campaign of the amount of money spent by the candidates and the source from whence derived, and providing for severe penalties for violations of said laws. We believe it is better to control the manner and purpose of using campaign funds than to undertake to control the amount which would aid the dishonest and hurt the honest man who would seek office. Again we emphatically denounce the campaign liar and demand that it be made a penitentiary offense for any person to make an untrue statement about any candidate for office.

Public Health.

16. In the interest of the public health, at this particular time, we earnestly demand the maintenance and support and retention of our quarantine rights and powers, and recommend to our Legislature that it make liberal appropriations for the support of our coast and border quarantine service. We also recommend the passage of such additional laws as will prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and as far as possible insure our people complete immunity from sickness and epidemics.

Fee System.

17. We recommend that the Legislature endeavor to control the abuses of the present fee system for the payment of county, city and precinct officers.

Live Stock.

18. We demand the most liberal and adequate appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas. We demand liberal appropriations for bounties on wild animals that prey upon the herds of the State. We demand liberal appropriations for tick eradication,

and think that \$100,000 for such purpose would not be too much.

Home Ownership.

19. Home-owning and home-building being one of the essentials of a prosperous and patriotic citizenship, we demand that all notes representing, and hereafter given for the purchase of a homestead in the town or county and drawing more than 6 per cent interest per annum shall be exempt from taxation.

Ranger Force.

20. We demand that the Thirty-fifth Legislature make adequate appropriation for the maintenance of an efficient Ranger force in this State to the full quota allowed by law.

Political Conventions.

21. We recommend to the Thirty-fifth Legislature and urge it to enact a law which shall provide: That no political party in this State in convention assembled shall ever place in the platform or resolutions of the party they represent any demand for specific legislation on any subject unless the demand for such specific legislation shall have been submitted to a direct vote of the people and shall have been ordered by a majority vote of all the votes cast in the primary election of such party; provided, that the State election or executive committee shall on petition of 10 per cent of the voters of any party, as shown by the last primary vote, submit any such question or questions to the voters at the general primary next preceding the next convention. Said petition shall be signed by the adherents of the political party to whom said petition shall be presented and shall give the county and postoffice address of each signer thereto, and certified to under oath by the tax collector of the county from whence said petition is signed that the persons signing the same are qualified voters as shown by the tax rolls of the said county. Said petition shall be filed with the State chairman of the said political party not less than thirty days before same shall be acted upon by the said State Executive Committee.

In order to make the foregoing effective, we recommend to the Legislature the enactment of laws fixing suitable penalties for any person who violates the same by reason of signing such petition more than one time, or any per-

son signing same who is not a voter at the election to which same is proposed to be submitted, or who shall sign any such petition for the submission of any such question to any political party of which he is not a member.

Officers Thanked.

The Democrats of Texas in convention assembled desire to express their sincere appreciation of the able and patriotic services rendered to the Democracy of Texas by the Hon. Paul Waples and the Hon. Charles J. Kirk, Chairman and Secretary of our worthy State Democratic Committee.

Nomination of Judges.

We recommend that the Thirty-fifth Legislature so amend the present primary election laws as to provide for the nomination of members of the Supreme Court, Court of Criminal Appeals and Courts of Civil Appeals by conventions to be held not later than the second Tuesday in September preceding the general election at which such judges are to be elected.

Anticipation Warrants.

We condemn the practice of commissioners courts and city councils in the issuance of long-term interest-bearing warrants, commonly known as anticipation warrants, and recommend that the Legislature make such investigation as necessary and enact such laws they consider necessary to stop the practice except for emergency purposes, and that their power in that respect be limited and made specific.

Second A. and M. College.

Whereas, The State of Texas has reached a point where one A. and M. College is insufficient for the rapidly developing interests of the State; and

Whereas, The development in West Texas is such that the experiments of other sections do not meet the needs of that section of the State on account of differences of soil and climatic conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming Legislature is hereby requested and instructed to provide for the establishment of a branch A. and M. College and that a separate and distinct appropriation be made to maintain the same, the same to be located at some point in West Texas west of the 98th meridian, and

the location to be decided upon in a manner that will be fair and just to all interests concerned.

Resolution No. 1.

We give our hearty approval to the efforts now being made to secure the navigation of all streams in Texas that are worthy of improvement, as well as endorse the movement of reclaiming the flood districts of the State and all necessary surveys.

That we endorse the work of providing for deep water ports on the Texas coast, also the plan to complete the interoceanic canal, and we urge our Representatives in Congress to give the support and co-operation to these movements. We suggest our willingness to aid the Federal government in all enterprises intended as beneficial to the rivers for navigable purposes or to remove obstacles therefrom which tend to hinder the navigation of the streams of Texas or tend to obstruct the streams in such a way as to increase the danger of overflow in said streams.

Resolution No. 2.

Whereas, The decision of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the Shreveport rate case gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to strike down a State-made rate, notwithstanding the fact that the State rate may be just and reasonable within itself; and

Whereas, If such is to remain the law, the right of a sovereign State to regulate its lines of railway transportation will be seriously crippled, if not destroyed; and

Whereas, The platform of the Republican party, recently adopted at Chicago, contains a plan which boldly declares for the abolition of State Railroad Commissions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Texas, in convention assembled, is irrevocably committed to the doctrine of the right of a State to regulate purely State commerce, and that we the Democrats declare our steadfast opposition to further encroachment by the Federal government upon the rights of the State to regulate purely State commerce, and that the Representatives in Congress from Texas are instructed to support and vote for any measure that has for its object the perpetuation of the right of a State to regulate purely State commerce.

Resolution No. 3.

Biennial elections impose a heavy and unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers, disturb normal conditions of material development in the manifold activities of the State and tend to encouragement of political agitation and discord without any substantial advantage to our citizens, and we recommend to the Legislature the submission to the people for their approval of a constitutional amendment providing for four-year terms for all State offices.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy, at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

An End of Panics.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster, under Republican administrations—long refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve Act, a true democracy of credit under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

The Trade Commission.

We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

Tariff Revision Downward.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Justice for Labor.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

The Postal Service.

We have advanced the parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the Postal Savings System, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, as far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and await to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Tariff Commission.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

The part which the United States will play in the new day of international relationships that is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the world faces the crisis of manifold changes. It summons all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans, to join in

making clear to the world, the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself not a nation of partisans but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be welded into a mighty and splendid nation.

Divided Allegiance.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions. We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which can not be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights; the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which this nation hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuits of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity,

to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

Life Above Property.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller states even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of such states for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Concord.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the Western Hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American conti-

nents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and our neighbors to the south, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin American republics at Buenos Ayres, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

Monroe Doctrine and Mexico.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity of their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last recourse. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying

trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be requisite to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, reaffirming the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject.

The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

Deeds for the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administra-

tion, far more than under any previous administration.

Rural Credits.

In the Federal Reserve Act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits Act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, placing him at last upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established or are in the course of being established by law.

Cotton Futures Act.

The long needed Cotton Futures Act passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years.

Grain Grades and Warehouse Bills.

A Grain Grades Bill, long needed, and a Permissive Warehouse Bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate, and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress.

Good Roads Law.

Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities.

Scientific Farming.

Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created.

Marketing.

We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically direct-

ed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and for extending the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Aid for Post Roads.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the Federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employes.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor Law" wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders and that through every possible

agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's Act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor Law, and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards, and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the Union to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its fine record in settling strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation, and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives

to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized, and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the Civil Service laws.

Philippine Islands.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty shall receive the sanction of our government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or to property. At the earliest practicable opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal Penal System. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of Federal Parole Law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Flood Control.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the national government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency

so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

Alaska.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional territorial government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of these several Territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Candidates.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially, and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our government and its citizens, and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

Honor, Dignity, Peace.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States, and at the same time, retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

In Memory
of
Hon. Bernard Schwegmann.

Mr. Nordhaus offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Hon. Bernard Schwegmann of San Antonio, Bexar county, a former member of this body, was called by the Divine Father to his final reward; and

Whereas, By his death the State has lost an honorable, upright and useful citizen, one who always labored faithfully for the uplift of mankind, and the welfare of his State; and

Whereas, His widow and orphans have lost a kind and loving husband and tender father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his family our most sincere sympathy, and, as evidence thereof, that a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to his family, and that a page of the House Journal be set apart and dedicated to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That when the House adjourns for the day it do so in honor of this departed patriotic citizen and statesman.

NORDHAUS,
WAHRMUND,
SCHLESINGER,
LANGE,
SCHOLL,
TEMPLETON,
JONES,
BEARD of Harris.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Mendell moved that the resolution be adopted by a rising vote.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

In Memory
of
Hon. John W. Flourney.

Mr. Wahrmond offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Hon. John W. Flourney of Beeville, Bee county, a former member of this body, was called by the Divine Father to his final reward; and

Whereas, By his death the State has lost an honorable, upright and useful citizen, one who always labored faithfully for the uplift of mankind, and the welfare of his State; and

Whereas, His widow and orphans have lost a kind and loving husband and tender father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his family our most sincere sympathy, and as evidence thereof, that a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to his family, and that a page of the House Journal be set apart and dedicated to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That when the House adjourns for the day, it do so in honor of this departed patriotic citizen and statesman.

WAHRMUND,
RUSSELL,
McFARLAND,
FLY.

The resolution was read second time.

Mr. Bland moved that the resolution be adopted by a rising vote.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.